

# LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 7. NO. 39.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

WHOLE NUMBER 351.

## GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.

BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

### WILL WE PROFIT BY THE LESSON?

The unusually high prices of all food stuffs, whether caused by the European war or by the demand incident to the full employment of the labor of the nation, brings a lesson home to the farmers of Morgan county.

High prices for food stuffs will prevail for years to come. Indeed it is doubtful if the prices will ever be materially lower. The population of the world is increasing more rapidly than the production of food and the demand will prevent prices from dropping to the levels of past years. The population of the United States—the newest of the nations—is fast approaching the state of congestion that has long prevailed in the Old World, and there are no more continents to discover to relieve the congestion. Obviously, then, the problem of feeding the ever increasing population must find its solution in increasing the production of each acre. Land-destroying methods must be abandoned and building-up methods adopted. Soil-destruction is a waste that is criminal.

The farmer of the immediate future, to be successful, must be of all business men the most learned in his vocation and a man of acute business ability. He must study his soil and know how to improve it; he must bring to his work the same study and effort that has standardised the various other lines of endeavor; he must profit by the experience and research of others, and, finally, he must forget there is such a thing as "precedent."

The trouble with the farmer is that he has not looked upon farming as a scientific business proposition. He follows the methods of his ancestors without inquiring if better ones are not possible. If science and invention had followed precedent we would today be beating our corn in mortars and wearing skins of animals for clothing.

But to our immediate needs. Morgan county sends away annually hundreds of thousands of dollars for things she could profitably produce. And many products that would be money-makers are not even attempted. The average Morgan farmer gives little or no attention to the poultry on the farm, when with a little well-directed care they would buy his groceries the whole year through. If he puts out an orchard he neither prunes nor sprays it and gathers unmarketable fruits for a few years and then resigns it to the destructive forces that have captured it.

Corn (never a profitable crop when grown for sale) is our local farmer's stand-by, and with it he seeks to maintain his family, and countless farms have been impoverished and ruined by continuous corn culture. Markets follow production, and if our farmers would diversify the crops a ready market would result.

To produce from the farm requires the same intelligent effort that is required to produce in a factory, yet the farm business is conducted "any old way" while system is the slogan in the factory. In the factory every piece of machinery must be of the most productive type, and frequently machines that are perfect in work and comparatively new are thrown aside to make room for a new one that will do more work.

But our local need is modern methods of farming. We need intelligent soil-building that will increase the productiveness of each acre; methods that will insure a greater variety of crops; methods that will insure the production of meats, grain and hay in such quantities that we can export instead of import. Let's keep the hundreds of thousands of dollars we spend for these things at home. The prices that prevail for the products of the farm should induce our farmers to put their undertakings upon a business basis, to abandon time-discredited methods and adopt the new and better ones. Selected and tested seeds, better strains of stock, improved machinery, a cost system that gives the cost of production of each product of the farm. One or more good farm journals, well studied, are a necessity to every farmer. By them he learns of the methods followed by the business farmers who are putting up a competency from the farm and making the farm better at the same time.

Will we learn the lesson that is so plainly taught in this era of high prices? Will we "farm" in the old fashioned way and continue to import bread and meat, or will we wake up and go to farming in a business-like way?

A suggestion: Most of the blue grass—and a few mountain—counties employ a county agent, a man skilled in agriculture, to advise and help the farmers to adopt the modern ways of farming, and it is bringing prosperity. Such a man can analyze your soil, test your seeds, tell the value of the fertilizer and how to use it, how to care for your orchard—in short how to make the farm pay, because he has been taught farming like a doctor is taught medicine. He has learned by actual practice.

Why not a county agent for Morgan county?

And don't forget that good roads are essential to the prosperity of every farming community.

# GERMANY PLOTS AGAINST U. S.

Trys to Induce Japan and Mexico to War Against Us

Senate Fails to Grant President Power

La Follette Filibusters till Congress Adjourns

### Circuit Court Convenes.

The regular March term of the Morgan Circuit Court convened Monday with Judge D. W. Gardner, of Salyersville, on the bench and Commonwealth's Attorney Floyd Arnett, of this town looking after the business of the State.

Judge Gardner's charge to the grand jury was brief but forceful and comprehensive. He laid special stress upon violations of the local option law and instructed the grand jury to indict any man who was operating a distillery in the county, saying that the fact that a man was making whiskey, although he was doing so by federal sanction, is prima facie evidence that he intends to violate the law. Judge Gardner said, in his charge to the grand jury that no man in Morgan county was going to make whiskey solely for personal use or to give away.

Judge Gardner also emphasized the importance of a thorough investigation of violations of the game and fish laws, a point which has heretofore been passed over lightly by the courts in this county.

Owing to the inclement weather and the almost impassable condition of the roads there were comparatively few people in town on the first day of court, not many more in fact, than are sometimes seen on the streets on County Court days.

The juries are composed of good, substantial citizens, many of whom were summoned from among the audience because many whose names were drawn from the wheel were absent.

The following compose the grand and petit juries:

Grand Jury—Walker Haney, Charley Hamilton, G. W. Steele, (foreman) John Conley, F. J. Hamilton, Bruce Williams, Frank May, A. Lowe, Jesse E. Cassidy, Squire Nickell, H. W. Back and John Walsh.

Petit Jury—Lark Lowe, J. W. Hill, Jas. P. Oney, H. L. Henry, Allen Cox, B. M. Wright, G. M. Bellamy, Jno. M. Kemard, Jas. Hulsey, J. H. McGuire, Elihu Johnson, Jas. H. McClure, J. M. Rowland, J. H. McGuire, J. D. Bailey, L. C. Adkins, W. G. Oakley, Sam Turner, D. H. Geddon, G. W. Phillips, John B. May, E. D. Cochran, Curran Nickell and D. M. Rowland.

### Notice of Dissolution.

The W. M. Kendall Telephone Company, formerly a corporation, has been legally dissolved and the business is now being carried on as a partnership concern.

The recent snow and sleet has caused considerable damage to the lines throughout the system and it will be several days before full repairs can be made.

I have a force of men at work every day repairing the lines and the system will be put in good order as fast as possible. In the meantime we ask our patrons to take into consideration the handicap under which we are laboring and to be as patient as possible.

Yours respectfully,  
W. M. KENDALL.

### The Forgetful Man.

She—I'll never go anywhere again with you as long as I live. He—Wh-why?

She—You asked Mrs. Smith how her husband was standing the heat, and he's been dead two months. Exchange.

Blank deeds, 5 cents each.

Germany Admits Plot but Japan and Mexico Say it was Never Considered by Them

President Wilson made public, last week, the plot of Germany to induce Japan and Mexico to join her in war against the United States. Below we give the letter of the German Foreign Minister.

Senator La Follette, by parliamentary tactics, kept the Senate from acting on the bill to arm merchant vessels until the Senate's time limit expired and it was automatically adjourned.

The arming the vessels will go on and we may hear at any moment of a battle between a submarine and an armed American merchant ship which will precipitate war with Germany.

Another German plot to destroy munition plants in this country has been discovered and foiled.

### The American Spirit.

"I am an American citizen representing the Sullivan Machinery Company, of Chicago, living abroad, not as an expatriate, but for the promotion of American trade. I love the flag, believing in its significance. My beloved mother and sister, passengers on the *Laconia*, have been foully murdered on the high seas.

"As an American citizen outraged, and as such fully within my rights, and as an American son and brother bereaved, I call upon my Government to preserve its citizens' self-respect and save others of my countrymen from such deep grief as I now feel. I am of military age, able to fight. If my country can use me against these brutal assassins I am at its call.

"If it stultifies my manhood and my nation's by remaining passive under outrage, I shall seek a man's chance under another flag."

The foregoing unanswerable argument in favor of action to defend American citizens and American rights was cable to President Wilson from London by Austin Y. Hoy, whose mother and sister were murdered on the *Laconia*.

### Become Barristers.

James L. Stidham and Fred K. Cope, of Jackson, were examined in the Morgan Circuit Court Monday touching their knowledge of the civil and penal laws, and were each granted a license to practice.

Commonwealth's Attorney Floyd Arnett and Attorney L. Y. Redwine were the examiners and the examination took place in the presence of Judge D. W. Gardner.

The young gentlemen are said to have each passed a very creditable examination.

German Foreign Minister Zimmermann's instructions to Bernstorff detailing the plot against the United States are as follows:

"Berlin, January 19, 1917.—On the first of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to keep neutral the United States of America.

If this attempt is not successful we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time offer to mediate between Germany and Japan. Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

(Signed)

"ZIMMERMANN."

### Tussey-Day.

Mr. Clifton Tussey, of Rowan county, and Miss Eliza Day, of Morgan county, were married in the parlor of the Cole hotel March 1, Eld. C. M. Summers, pastor of the local Christian church, officiating.

We are authorized to announce BERNARD E. WHITFIELD, of Caney, as a candidate for the nomination for Superintendent of Schools of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, August 4, 1917.

We have oil leases in stock.

## LICKING VALLEY COURIER

Issued Thursday by  
The Morgan County Publishing Co.

Entered as second class matter  
April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West  
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March  
3, 1879.

Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.

All communications should be ad-  
dressed to the Editor.

H. G. COTTELL, Editor.

Even Cuba can't resist the temptation. Hell's broke loose down there, too.

If we must have war, trot it along. This uncertainty interferes with our Sunday dinners.

Having overrun the skies, the cost of living is now reconnoitering for even higher altitudes.

If we are to have preparedness in this country, let's have it before we are smeared all over the map.

As an effective method of national preparedness we suggest the prompt planting of spuds—more spuds.

Republican? Democrat? Never! When our country is threatened we are an American—AN AMERICAN!

Laugh? We do! The idea of old Carranza posing as a dove of peace is too much vinegar in the sugar bowl.

Bankers don't like the new coins because they say they are hard to stack. But we are not running a bank.

If Villa gets to sloshing around too recklessly in Pershing's old shoes Uncle Sam may yet be forced to pull the strings.

An exchange says a man should have a good excuse ready before committing a mean act. The average man has. He's the excuse.

Well, anyway, Tom Lawson has been swallowed up in a bigger scare. Verily, there is some consolation even in our greatest misfortunes.

And even with Germany practically at war with the United States we sometimes hear Americans defending the former's U-boat outrages.

In these strenuous times we forgot to mention that Old St. Valentine made his periodical visit without creating even a ripple on the bloody waters.

We are not a bit flippant when we express the ardent hope that the federal investigation of the high cost of living doesn't pave the way for yet another boost.

Some sensitive people are beginning to wonder if a man will feel any better in the next world after being blown up by a mine, than he would have felt had he been sunk by a submarine.

In the face of dire danger to the nation and at a time when every bosom should glow with patriotism, we have men in our National Congress who would impede the defensive preparations for partisan purposes. Shame!

Universal service wouldn't be so bad, after all. Instead of ogling young girls on the streets, our nineteen-year-old mashes would be devoting their valuable time to the delightful occupation of digging trenches, paring spuds, washing dishes and drilling in the broiling sun. Make it universal!

### PERTINENT TO FARMERS.

Every hour seems to draw this country nearer to war. No man can assure us that we will escape, for no man knows.

The year 1917 may see us shut off from all source of supplies from the outer world, and dependent entirely upon local production.

Facing such a possibility, it is incumbent upon every farmer to cultivate to the limit of his acreage and ability, and the town person who has a vacant lot should do the same.

The time to begin is NOW. If we place armies in the field those armies must be fed—and the products come from the farms.

### NO CHARITY TO IT.

Frequently well meaning friends come to us with an advertisement, or with a political announcement or write-up, and condescendingly insinuate that they are doing so "to help the paper." If that is the motive, let us say to you: "Don't do it."

The Courier is not a supplicant for charity—is it a business concern with both feet on solid financial ground.

Of course we desire the good will and friendship of all our patrons, and appreciate them sincerely, but we want you to feel that when you are dealing with us that you are getting full and satisfactory value for your money and not contributing to charity.

If the publicity you buy is not worth the price to you, don't take it. We had rather not sell you space if you do not believe that you will receive a benefit equivalent in value to the money you pay. We're not asking alms.

Like any other merchant we have something to sell—space. If you can not profitably use that space to convey

your message to the people you are under no obligation to purchase. No more than you would be to buy an article that you didn't need from a store.

We know that the merchant seeking sale for his goods can profitably use newspaper space; we know that the candidate for office can use newspaper space profitably to let the people know why he believes that he should be elected, and we want all purchasers of space in these columns to feel that they are buying to help themselves instead of buying to help us out.

Our rates are the same to all and we seek to render to all the same conscientious service.

Publishing a newspaper is a business.

### SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from  
Our Exchanges with an  
Occasional Comment  
By the Editor.

### 119 British Ports

Blocked by Germans.

"With a deadline of 1,600 nautical miles to guard, measured from headland to headland, 20 miles off shore; with 119 ports, large and small, to seal up, 80 of which, even at low tide, are open to vessels that can navigate 14 feet of water; with a larger number of bays and other navigable indentations to watch than are to be found anywhere else in the world in the same length of straightaway shorelines, Germany's plan to blockade the British Isles seems as near a proposal as anything to which any nation has committed itself," says a statement just prepared by the National Geographic Society and issued from its headquarters at Washington.

"Indeed, undertaking to combat at once the sinuosities of a shore leading itself better to defense against blockade than any other of equal length in the world and the greatest navy civilization has ever seen, it is difficult to see how success could even be hoped for by those putting the plan into execution.

"England is so deeply indentured that no part is more than 75 miles from the sea, while Scotland has the most rambling coastline of any country in the world.

"Ireland is not so deeply indentured as England and Scotland; but with all that it has shores that make the way of the blockader difficult.

"The vast proportion of the British shipping industry which the German submarine blockade is attempting to destroy defies our comprehension. In normal years an average of 214 ships arrive at United Kingdom ports from foreign waters every day in the year. In addition to that, there are 780 arrivals from home ports every day in the year of ships in coastwise trade.

"British merchant ships have a greater aggregate tonnage than those of all other countries of the world together. The merchant marine of that nation includes nearly 12,000 ships of all kinds. Of these, about 2,800 are sailing ships and 5,300 steam vessels employed in the home trade. There are approximately 4,000 ships engaged in sailing between British and foreign ports. These latter have an average capacity of more than 2,500 net register tons.

"How rapidly Great Britain has been replacing the losses sustained by her shipping as a result of Germany's submarine attacks is disclosed by the fact that at the end of 1916 there were 465 steam vessels under construction in British shipyards, more than half of them being ships of more than 5,000 tons burden. The aggregate capacity of these ships is 1,788,000 tons, so that both in courage and in number the new craft are replacing those sunk by the enemy.

"Few countries in the world are so dependent on the importation of foodstuffs as the United Kingdoms, and for her not to possess the strongest navy in the world would be to leave her of all nations the most vulnerable. Probably 90 per cent of all the food her 45,000,000 people consume is brought by ships engaged in foreign trade.

"On the other hand, the splendid coal deposits and the abundant supplies of iron make British industries largely free from blockade dangers. Producing one-fourth of the world's coal, the United Kingdom has little to fear from a coal shortage, no matter

with the highest degree.

"To this they owe the great number of ports which they now possess, and which, by their very numbers, render a blockade, however attempted, a Herculean task. A clearer example of how nations are limited or advanced by their geographic environment could hardly be found."—Courier Journal.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce  
G. C. TAULBEE,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the nomination for Representative from the 91st Legislative District, subject to the Democratic primary, 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
J. H. SEBASTIAN,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the office of County Judge of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
JAS. R. DAY,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the nomination for County Judge of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
JOHN W. COFFER,

of White Oak, as a candidate for County Attorney of Morgan county, subject to the action of the democratic primary 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
J. H. WILLIAMS,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the office of County Attorney of Morgan county, subject to the democratic primary, 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
H. C. ROSE,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the nomination for County Attorney of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
JAS. W. DAVIS,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the nomination for Superintendent of Schools of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, August 1, 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
T. N. RARKER,

of Crockett, as a candidate for the nomination for County Court Clerk of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
REN F. NICKELE,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the nomination for County Court Clerk of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
C. P. HENRY,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
PERRY HENRY,

of Liberty Road, as a candidate for Jailer of Morgan county, subject to the action of the democratic primary, August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
G. W. STACEY,

of Forrest, as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Jailer of Morgan county, subject to the action of the August primary election, 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
JOE ROE WELLS,

as a candidate for the nomination for Jailer of Morgan county, subject to the action of the democratic primary, August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
H. T. DVLIR,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the nomination for Jailer of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
R. B. CASSITY,

of West Liberty, as a candidate for the nomination for Jailer of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, August 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
W. P. HAILEY,

of DeMund, as a candidate for the nomination for Assessor of Morgan county, subject to the Democratic primary, 1917.

We are authorized to announce  
D. C. STAMPER,

Vice-Pres.

CUSTER TONES, Cashier.

## "The Home of Good Goods."

My goods are selected with the idea paramount of giving the best values for the least money possible.

## Staple and Fancy Groceries

### Fruits, Candies and Nuts

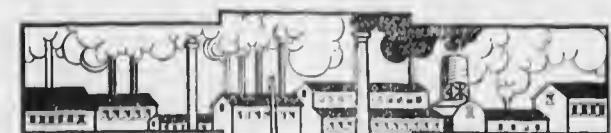
A Complete Line of Gents' Furnishings,  
Made-to-order Tailoring.

### SANITARY SODA FOUNTAIN

Hot Drinks and Cold Drinks in Season.

My Prices are as Low as Best Quality will Permit, and I appreciate your trade.

## D. R. KEETON



## Mill,--Millers,--Milling

We have bought the

## A. W. SMITH ROLLER MILL

and are putting it in first-class repair. We well be able to serve the public without inconvenience or delay. We will shortly build stalls for the accommodation of the horses of our patrons who live at a distance and have to stay over night.

Our grind days will be on

## Tuesdays and Fridays

as heretofore. Bring your corn and wheat and we guarantee you good meal and flour.

## WHEELER & LEWIS, WEST LIBERTY, KY.

Store Department  
Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.  
CANNEL CITY, KY.  
i be pleased to supply merchants with  
Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-  
ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of  
Ladies and Misses Winter Coats,  
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

**JOE F. REID, Manager.**

MORGAN COUNTY NATIONAL  
BANK  
OF CANNEL CITY, KENTUCKY  
Capital and Surplus - - - \$50,000  
"Honor Roll" Bank

YOUR ACCOUNT CUIDALLY SOLICITED.  
M. L. CONLEY, President. J. R. C. STAMPER, Vice-Pres.  
CUSTER TONES, Cashier.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis  
means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to; that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week. Write for detailed information.

## Hazelwood Sanitorium

DR. O. O. MILL. R. Physician in Charge.

STATION 12 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fine Printing. High Grade Commercial Printing promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Stand by The Flag!

## OHIO & KENTUCKY RAILWAY

SOUTH BOUND		TRAIN SCHEDULE			NORTH BOUND	
Effective July 10, 1916		STATIONS			16	18
19	Daily	17	Daily	18	Daily	20
P.M.	Arv.	A.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Arv.
7:40	7:40	Licking River	7:30	12:50		
7:42	7:52	Indes	7:20	12:30		
7:50	8:00	Malone	7:12	12:30		
8:08	8:17	Cane	6:55	12:15		
8:12	8:22	Cannel City	6:50	12:10	6:15	
8:21	8:42	Helechawa	11:31	5:55		
8:27	8:48	Lee City	11:28	5:52		
8:31	9:16	Willistown	11:00	5:21		
8:35	9:15	O. & K. Junction	11:30	4:55		
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.		
Arrive	Arrive		Leave	Leave		
19	17		16	18		20

Train 17, leaving Indes at 7:42 A. M. makes connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & N. train for Lexington and Louisville, Winchester and Cincinnati, leaving O. & K. Junction at 10:05 a. m., and due to arrive at Lexington 2:25 p. m. This train also makes connection at Jackson with L. & N. train for Hazard and McRoberts.

L. & N. train No. 1 leaves Lexington 7:00 a. m., running via Clay City and Tarent, makes connection at O. & K. Junction with train No. 18, due to arrive at Cannel City 11:50 a. m., Cane 12:15 and Indes 12:30 p. m.

Returning, train 19 leaves Indes 1:42 p. m., Cane 2:08 p. m., Cannel City 2:12 p. m., makes connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & N. train No. 6 at 4:45 p. m., running via Maloney and Clay City, due to arrive in Lexington at 8:30 p. m. Passengers who desire to reach stations on the old L. & E. line between Maloney and Winchester should take this train.

L. & N. train No. 3 leaves Lexington 11:45 a. m., Winchester 12:30, running via Irvine and Beattyville, makes connection at O. & K. Junction with O. & K. train No. 20, due to arrive Cannel City at 6:15 p. m.

This arrangement affords two outbound and two inbound connections for Cannel City from both Lexington and McRoberts, and two outbound and one inbound connection for Indes, Cane and other Cane Valley points.

## CARL KENDALL

### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL REPAIRING

Telephone Line Construction, Box Repairing, Plumbing, Soldering, Motor Work or any kind of repair work.

Bring or send your work to me. Prices reasonable; all work guaranteed.

## Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000

Surplus and Profits 210,000

Deposits Dec. 30, 1916 750,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, President,  
W. R. SPAR, Cashier.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.

We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

D. R. A. P. GULLETT,  
DENTIST,  
West Liberty, Ky.  
Rooms over D. R. Keeton's.

MATHIS & TAULBEE  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
WEST LIBERTY, KY  
Office over Commercial Bank

### \$50.00 REWARD!

I will pay the sum for any watch or clock which I cannot put in good running order.

I do all kind of jewelry work.

The Public is cordially invited to call in and see me when in need of expert watch or clock repairing. All work guaranteed.

Send by insured Parcel Post.

349 W. B. LARKIN,  
At Bridge, Jaskson, Ky.

### Two Real Estate Bargains.

No. 51—HOUSE AND LOT—The best location in West Liberty, 8-room house with hall, front veranda and back porch; about two acres of ground, barn, two never-failing wells of pure water, out-buildings, grape arbor and several fruit trees.

The best bargain for a home in a healthy location in West Liberty or Morgan county.

No. 78—HOUSE AND LOT—A big bargain if sold at once. An 8-room, two story dwelling in West Liberty, two halls and two porches. Large lot in two plots, both fertile garden spots. Good well and outbuildings. Modern building and conveniences. The property is owned by heirs of an estate who want to convert it into money at once.

For terms and particulars for either of the above, apply to COTTELL & HOVERMALE,  
West Liberty, Ky.

### The Heart of the Farm.

The first farm was a garden, and the first farmer was a gardener. The other fields and the other branches of agriculture have grown out from this central development. Ever since the first garden was made, a good garden has been the very heart of every properly conducted farm.

A farmer's primary business is to raise things to eat—for himself first, and then for other

### Corrupt Practice Act.

The corrupt practice act passed by the last Legislature is very severe on a man who tries to buy his way into office. No candidate for a city or county office can spend or have his friend for him more than \$500, and each candidate shall make oath as to the amount spent. If it should exceed \$500, the candidate nominated shall forfeit his title to the office, and be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. And any corporation that contributes to the campaign of any candidate is subject to a fine of \$1,000.

### Give the Horse a Fair Show.

No work animal should have been allowed to stand idle all winter. Wherever this has been done, there has been some bad management. There is not a farm in all this section in which some winter work for the teams cannot be found, and whenever it can be found, it should be done. The idle horse is just about the most expensive animal going—except the scrub sire.

But if the horses have been doing nothing or very little, remember when the winter season opens up they cannot be put at once to hard work. The horse or mule that has rested all winter is in no fit to do a day's work the first few days he is put to it. The man who forgets this and does not make allowance is not giving his stock a fair show.

Harden the horse to his work gradually. Better for him and for you.—Southern Agriculturist.

### Keep Fire Out of the Fields.

The burning season is again approaching. It may be useless, so far as the habitual burners are concerned, to repeat what has been so many times said on this subject; but maybe some young farmer will be kept from getting into the habit.

The great need of most Southern soils is more organic matter—humus, as we usually say. A soil stuffed with decaying vegetation is seldom a poor soil. A soil lacking in humus is seldom a productive soil. The man who carefully returns to his land all the organic waste of the farm is traveling the shortest and easiest road to a rich farm. The man who wastes organic matter—stable manure, crop residues, trash of any kind that will rot—is traveling toward poor land.

The man who burns the dead grass off his fields, the corn or cotton stalks, the leaves in the woods or under the shade trees is doing a foolish thing—a thing as foolish as would be the dumping of manure in the creek or the pouring out of fertilizer in the road.

One rule of good farming is: Don't burn anything that will rot and go back to the soil in a reasonable time.—Southern Agriculturist.

### Lost—A Boy.

Not kidnapped by bandits and hidden in a cave to weep and starve and rouse a nation to frenzied searching. Were that the case, one hundred thousand men would rise to the rescue if need be. Unfortunately the losing of the lad is without any dramatic excitement, though very sad and very real. The fact is, his father lost him! Being too busy to sit with him at the fireside and answer his trivial questions during the years when fathers are the only great heroes of the boys, he let go his hold upon him. Yes, his mother lost him! Being much engrossed in her teas, dinner and club programs, she let the maid hear the boy say his prayers and thus her grip slipped and the boy was lost to his home. Aye, the church lost him! Being so occupied with sermons for the wise and elderly who pay the bills, and having good care for dignity, the minister and elders were unmindful of the human feelings of the boy in the pew, and made no provision in sermon or song or manly sport for his boyishness, and so the church and many sad-hearted parents are now looking earnestly for the lost boy.—Author unknown.

### Gets Position.

Some of the recalcitrant Congressmen will hear from home if they don't watch out.

accept a position as railway mail clerk. He received an appointment from the Civil Service Commission the 20th Inst. His wife and two children, Olene and Gerald, will leave today for Cannelton, Ill., where she will visit her brother, R. H. Lewis, indefinitely before joining her husband at Cincinnati.—Mansfield (Ill.) Express.

Try a Gallon of our Poindexter eight-year-old Bottled in Bond at \$4.00 per gallon, express prepaid.

P. H. DAVIS LOUIS KAY

DISTILLERS' AGENTS. SUCCESSORS TO LOUIS KAY.

122 N. LIMESTONE, LEXINGTON, KY

French Monarch Tormented by Agony When He Signed Revocation of Edict of Nantes.

That the fallure of a kinsman to take proper care of the teeth, with the resulting toothache, was the cause of a step that made torrents of blood drench the soil of France, seems to be an historical fact.

Louis XIV, who on October 17, 1685, signed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which action took from the Huguenots their right to freedom of worship, and provoked the uprising of the Camisards, who for nearly two decades withstood the armies of the king, had teeth so sound that before middle age, all those in the upper jaw had been lost or reduced to scraggy stumps.

He naturally became a victim to severe dyspepsia, and during the memorable year of 1685 the royal dentist, we learn, was sometimes with him for a whole day. Inflammation resulted from the removal of a root beneath which an abscess had formed. This was said to be during the very time when he was apparently wavering between his conscience and pressure brought by the more radical of his advisers as to compliance with the latter's demand that the Huguenots be suppressed.

The two Colberts, Seguine and Cossard, and even the young Dauphin, urged delay, but the king answered them in such a tone of irritation that they were silenced, one of them saying to the others: "His majesty is tormented by toothache; we may not be spared."

And so the edict of Nantes, which had been granted by Henry of Navarre, as Henry IV of France, and had assured peace and calm throughout France for more than two-thirds of a century, was abrogated, religious strife broke out again, and thousands of Huguenots were driven from their native land.

Boosting for the United States.

Miss Adele S. Peck, mountain climber, lecturer, author and expert on South America, has recently returned from her sixth visit to that continent.

Miss Peck's tour was of a unique character, as she is undoubtedly the only person who has visited South America for the purpose of promoting friendship and trade by means of illustrated lectures in Spanish and Portuguese on the United States and American industries.

The lectures given by Miss Peck comprise a series of three, covering New York city, Washington, Niagara Falls and our national parks of the West—the Yosemite, the Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, together with information as to some of our leading industries, such as petroleum, coal, cottonseed oil, with views also of some of our various important manufacturers, of plamers, evapourators, milk, sewing machines, kodaks, typewriters, as well as facts in regard to our great skyscrapers, docks, bridges, railway stations and our leading commercial organizations.—New York Telegram.

### Exercise for Paralysis.

In the Journal of the American Medical Association of December 16, 1916, Dr. Walter B. Swift offers a number of control exercises for the treatment of slinking paralysis. Report is made that he succeeded in bringing about improvement in marked cases, treated with slow-moving exercises taken for 15 minutes three times a day. Doctor Swift reports the ease of a woman to whom he gave an exercise in vowels to be sounded in prolonged, steady fashion, to improve the voice tremor. This exercise, it is reported, not only lessened the voice tremor, but the tremor in the hands of the patient and in her general health. The bodily exercises are simple. The patient is to stand with all clothing constrictions removed. All sudden movements should be avoided. The patient should practice from 15 to 30 minutes three times a day. Of course it is necessary to have a physician indicate the proper exercises to fit each individual case.

The important feature, however, seems to be, no matter what the form of exercise may be, slowness.

### Brazilian Rubber Trade.

One of the most striking economic changes in recent years has been the loss by Brazil of its dominant position in the rubber trade. Whereas a few years back the world looked to South America for most of its crude rubber, it is now getting the larger share from the far East. The Brazilian product is obtained from trees that grow wild, and little has been done toward cultivation of the trees. In Sumatra, Ceylon, Burma, and other countries millions of trees have been cut out and new coming into bearing. The domestic product is sold to be slightly superior to that obtained from Brazil, and the tree improves with age. The financial loss to Brazil through its decreasing exports has become a serious matter.—New York Times.

### Empress Josephine.

Josephine, wife of Napoleon I, and empress of France, was born at Martigues, one of the French West Indies, in the year 1763. Her maiden name in full was Marie Rose Josephine de la Pagerie. In 1770 she married Vicount Alexandre Brongniart, who was guillotined during the reign of terror in the French Revolution. She married Napoleon in 1796, but was his wife only thirteen years, when she was divorced in order that Napoleon might marry Mme Louise, daughter of the emperor of Austria. Josephine died at Malmaison in 1814.

## Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

(Of special interest to applicants for school certificates who are not subscribers, but who just drop in to get a copy gratis.)

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:

Police Judge, Evert Mathis;  
Town Attorney, J. Williams;  
Clerk Board of Trustees,  
Marshal, John C. Cottle;  
Board Trustees, I. C. Ferguson, Clair  
man, W. M. Kendall, W. R. Foreman, H. C.  
Swango, W. G. Wells.

Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY

County Judge, S. S. Dennis;

County Attorney, S. M. R. Hurt;

County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell;

Sheriff, L. A. Lykins;

Treasurer, W. M. Gardner;

Superintendent Schools, Jas. W. Davis;

Jailer, H. C. Combs;

Assessor, A. O. Peyton;

Coroner, Ollie B. Nickell;

Surveyor, M. P. Turner;

Gauge and Fish Warden, John M. Perry.

County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second

Monday in each month.

## A New England Conflict.

Ages before the bitter struggle of the whites and Indians for the possession of New England, a still fiercer struggle for dominion was waged there between the ice and the sea. Huge glaciers, thousands of feet deep and hundreds of miles wide, came down to New England from distant Labrador. For thousands of years a struggle raged between the sea and the ice. First the ice was victor; it pushed back the sea for scores of miles. Then the sun joined issue and the ice retreated before its power, not steadily but with halts and with spurts of new vigor and stronger advance. One of these halts, before the final wane of the power of the ice, is recorded in a peculiar ridge known as the Newington moraine, which runs through southern Maine and New Hampshire into Massachusetts.

This moraine is composed of gravel, sand, and stones scoured by the ice from lands far and near and borne within it to its edges, where these fragments of rock were melted from its grasp and fell into the sea, to be pounded and shifted by waves and currents and strewn over the shores and the shallows.

Then the ice melted and withdrew, other great forces of nature entered the mélée and the crust of the earth rose 100 feet or more. So the fragments of rocks that had been piled in front of the ice were lifted from the sea and now appear as a long ridge, the sand and gravel of the sea floor becoming sandy uplands. On the dry, smooth tops of these uplands farms were cleared and villages were built, the early settlers choosing to cultivate their sand soil rather than to labor at clearing countless boulders from the higher hills on the west or at painfully tilling the ledgy ground on the east.

Health came to the dwellers on this dry and well-drained ridge, and now visitors by thousands go there in summer to gain fresh vigor. The most modern need of all, the need of fine material for making highways, is met by the gravels of these ancient deposits of the ice and the sea.

The Newington moraine is described in Professional Paper 108-B of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, a paper by F. J. Katz and Arthur Keith. This paper is of interest to the layman, whether resident or visiting in the region, because it explains the origin of a prominent geographic feature.

It is of value to the highway engineer, because it outlines the distribution of valuable road materials. The student of geology may find this paper an interesting addition to his knowledge of Pleistocene deposits, as it describes a recessional moraine that was formed when the ice front stood in the sea and that consists of several segments stretching along a sinuous 60-mile course near the Atlantic coast between Saco, Maine, and Newbury, Mass. The paper brings out an interesting relation between the glacial deposits and certain marine formations whose age has been somewhat in doubt but which have now been assigned to a late Wisconsin substage.

### Read This.

Forget the slander you have heard;

Forget the hasty, unkind word; Forget the quarrel and the cause; Forget the whole affair because Forgetting is the only way.

Forget the storm of yesterday; Forget the chap whose sour face Forgets to smile in any place.

Forget the trials that you have had.

Forget the weather if it's bad. Forget the knocker; he's a freak. Forget him seven days a week. Forget you're not a millionaire; Forget the gray streaks in your hair;

Forget the home team lost the game;

Forget the pitcher was to blame; Forget the coffee when its cold; Forget to kick, forget to scold;

Forget the plumber's awful charge;

Forget the ice man's bill is large; Forget the coal man and his ways (weights);

Forget the heat on summer days; Forget to kick when you have ill; meat for Superintendent reached us too late for the usual editorial

BUT DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR BILLS.

## Curing Meats.

Plain salt pork.—Rub each piece of meat with fine common salt and pack closely in a barrel. Let stand over night. The next day weigh out 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of saltpeter to each 100 pounds of meat and dissolve in 4 gallons of boiling water. Pour this brine over the meat when cold, cover and weight down to keep it under the brine. Meat will pack best if cut into pieces about 6 inches square. The pork should be kept in the brine till used.

Sugar-cured hams and bacon.—When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in 4 gallons of water, and cover the meat with the brine. For summer use it will be safest to boil the brine before using.

In that case it should be thoroughly cooled before it is used. For winter curing it is not necessary to boil the brine. Bacon strips should remain in this brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe and has given the best of satisfaction. Hams and bacon cured in the spring will keep right through the summer after they are smoked. The meat will be sweet and palatable if it is properly smoked, and the flavor will be good.

Dried beef.—The round is commonly used for dried beef, the inside of the thigh being considered the choicest piece, as it is slightly more tender than the outside of the round. The round should be cut lengthwise of the grain of the meat in preparing for dried beef, so that the muscle fibers may be cut crosswise when the dried beef is sliced for table use. A tight jar or cask is necessary for curing. The process is as follows:

To each 100 pounds of meat weigh out 5 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of granulated sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter; mix thoroughly together. Rub the meat on all surfaces with a third of the mixture and pack it in the jar as tightly as possible. Allow it to remain three days, when it should be removed and rubbed again with another third of the mixture. In repacking put at the bottom the pieces that were on the top first time.

### Scrub Cows And Daughters.

A very interesting and instructive comparison is made between the records of individual scrub cows and their own granddaughters as shown by experiments at the Iowa college.

The best monthly record of one Holstein grade shows an increase of 67 per cent in amount of milk and 33 per cent in the amount of butterfat as compared with the best monthly record of her dam, this being the best monthly record for these two cows during three lactation periods for each one. The average for the three lactation periods shows that the Holstein cross had an increased production of 101 per cent in milk and 53½ per cent in fat as compared with her mother, which was one of the original scrubs.

One Guernsey cross showed an increase of 110 per cent in milk and 107 per cent in quantity of butterfat as compared to the corresponding best month of her mother whereas her average increase, that is, her increase in total amount of milk and butter for the entire period of lactation showed an increase of 181 per cent in milk and 136 per cent in butterfat as compared with her mother.

**Notice.**  
Notice is here by given that Sam Salyer and Patton Holiday convicted of confederating at the March term 1916 of the Morgan Circuit Court will make application for a Parole at the April meeting of the Board of Prison Commissioners. (Signed)

SAM SALYERS  
351 PATTON HOLIDAY.

Bernard E. Whitt's announcement for Superintendent reached us too late for the usual editorial which will appear next week.

## RESPONDENCE

### LIBERTY ROAD.

Lagrippe is raging through this vicinity.

Mrs. J. W. Wheeler and little daughter, Mildred, visited her father and sister, J. L. and Lona Fugett, last week.

Mrs. Jesse Hale is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. J. W. Wheeler and Miss Lona Fugett called on Mrs. Milford Dehaven Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hale visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Breck McQuinn, Saturday and Sunday.

### ELAMTON.

Wild, woolly, wintry weather; snow, rain and muddy roads.

I. C. Ferguson, of West Liberty, visited on Elk Fork Thursday and Friday. He reports that his and Mr. Fogate's land deal fell through with.

The measles is prevalent in this vicinity.

Everett Pelfrey, of this place, has moved back home, he and his father having moved, sometime ago, to Reese's camp and taken charge of the hotel there.

Everett says: No more "cookin' for him.

J. W. Pelfrey has a severe attack of sore throat.

Claude, infant son of Alonzo Pelfrey, has been sick for some time but is better at this writing.

Quite a number of boys from around here have been going to West Virginia, to work on the pipe line which is under construction there, but they can't stay away from old Ky. They come back just as soon as they can get enough money, and "liquor," to bring them back, and some of them brought back a pocket full of measles.

Alonzo Pelfrey, the hustling salesman of this place, reports a fine trade. He says that it looks as though all men have decided to wear "store clothes."

Mr. Pelfrey has been trading in horses and mules for the past month and only using his clothing line as a side line in connection with horse trading.

The Lenox Saw Mill Co., of

Lenox, is cutting timber and

working all the men it can get.

Reports say that the mill will be completed and will be ready for

sawing by April 1st.

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sawing by April 1st.

Come on gentlemen, you who

are aspirants for the various offices of Morgan county. Tell us what you expect to do if elected.

That is if you expect our help.

We are from Missouri—

you have to show us. Just a

mere handshake and a big bear

tale or a tracing of relationship

won't go. We are going to vote

for the men who have the principle and the backbone to stick to

what is right, so give us your

plans and we will consider them

and see if you are the fellow.

We are for the betterment of

conditions in old Morgan and it

takes clean, sober, honest men

for officers to better conditions.

### GRASSHOPPER.

### DINGUS.

U. S. Fraley is at Jackson this week, summoned as a juror in the U. S. District Court at that place.

H. B. Franklin, who has been residing on his farm here the past two months, has moved in the house with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Forest Franklin, near Logville.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Smith, of Ophir, died of measles one day last week.

Frank Hamilton, son of Deputy Sheriff, E. D. Hamilton, of Silver Hill, has smallpox in a very light form.

Ed Williams is making arrangements to move in the property vacated by H. B. Franklin.

J. E. Williams, of Jeptha, has returned from New Boston after a two months absence.

John Montgomery is recovering from a very heavy siege of measles.

Mrs. Dolly Smith has pneumonia.

Mrs. B. H. Patrick died of measles and pneumonia one day last week. His little 4 months old child has measles and is considered in a dangerous condition.

W. E. Blevins exchanged his cross the rows to level the ridge house and lot near H. C. Williams' over the potatoes and, in a third residence to about 30 acres of harrowing is given, it can be land owned by Ed Williams on with the rows so as not to injure

## \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been unable to cure, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical profession. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the internal organs, thus destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by which to meet the difficulties of life in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for a list of testimonials.

Address: E. C. CHEEVER & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Send a post card for a copy of Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Coffee Creek, which has been occupied by uncle Elliott Williams and wife for some time.

J. M. Bailey is making preparations to leave for Kansas at an early date. His uncle, Victor Bailey, went there for his health about one year ago and is much improved. Mr. Bailey hopes to better the condition of his health by changing climates. He is a Christian gentleman and his many friends wish for him and his family both health and happiness in their new home.

Asa Cantrell's wife has fever SLÄB.

### MAYTOWN.

M. W. Pieratt, who has been very sick, is improving.

Jasper Ingram is very sick.

Mrs. Zelma Elam and daughters were visiting Dr. S. G. Spradling and family Wednesday.

T. G. Henry and wife were shopping at Ezel Thursday.

Dr. J. M. Kindrick, whose illness we mentioned some time ago, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Jack Mannin is very low with tuberculosis.

Elias Shockey is on the sick list.

### DEWDROP.

### Don't Sell the Good Breeding Animals.

Many farmers make a great mistake by sacrificing their breeding stock when prices get high. Just a few years ago the West demanded an unusual number of cows and heifers, and the high prices caused by this abnormal demand almost cleaned some Southern districts of breeding cattle. Occasionally a farmer or a whole neighborhood will sell off all the best mares just because prices are good. The report comes now that the high prices of grain are leading farmers in some parts of the West literally to clean their farms of poultry.

Of course, it is a less serious matter to sell off the breeding stock of the poultry yard, or even to sell the brood sows, than to part wholesale fashion with the good cows or mares, but the principle in either case is the same and the result is likely to be unprofitable in either case. It does not pay the farmer to get rid of his best breeding stock if he means to keep on with that line of farming. The female proved to be a good breeder, whether mare, cow, sow or old hen, is usually worth more than can be obtained for her. Such animals should be kept unless there is a special reason for selling, and wholesale selling should be indulged in only under very exceptional conditions.—Southern Agriculturist.

### Seasonable Suggestions.

Cut posts before the buds

swell and pile so they will dry

out quickly. This will add years

to their lives.

It is time to mulch strawberries.

Leaves, straw, waste hay

or crushed stalks from making

sorghum syrup are suitable for

the purpose. Work the material

well under the leaves so the fruit

will be protected from the dirt.

It is never time to burn corn-

stocks in the field. They will

make humus and the soil certain-

ly needs this material badly

enough. If a stalk-cutter is a

available it can be used to chop up the stalks.

In the absence of a

stalk-cutter a disk harrow may

be run over the stalk field and

will serve the purpose very well.

After being cut up the stalks rot

much more quickly.

When potatoes are planted in

a fairly deep furrow and covered